National Transportation Safety Board Washington, DC 20594

Brief of Accident

Adopted 03/31/1998

ANC97FA00	ξ
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File No. 1883	11/26/1996 BETHEL, AK		Aircraft Reg No.	N4704B	Time (Local): 11:01 AST	
Engine Make/Mo Aircraft Dama Number of Engir Operating Certificate Name of Can Type of Flight Operat	del: Cessna / 208B del: P&W / PT6A-114 ge: Destroyed les: 1 (s): Commuter Air Carrier rier: ARCTIC TRANSPORT ion: Non-scheduled; Dome der: Part 135: Air Taxi & Co	stic; Cargo	Crew Pass	Fatal 1 0	Serious 0 0	Minor/None 0 0
Destinat	oint: Same as Accident/Inci ion: KWIGILLINGOK , AK nity: Off Airport/Airstrip			Weath Basi Low Wind Tempe Obsi	c Weather: est Ceiling: Visibility:	Weather Observation Facility Visual Conditions None 40.00 SM 010 / 012 Kts -14 None
Pilot-in-Command A	.ge: 36			Flight Ti	me (Hours)	
Certificate(s)/Rating(s) Airline Transport; Commercial; Instrument Ratings Airplane	Multi-engine Land; Single-e	engine Land; Single-engine Sea	Т	La: Total M	All Aircraft: st 90 Days: ake/Model: ment Time:	270 474

The pilot was departing on a cargo flight. Just after takeoff, a company dispatcher attempted to contact the pilot by radio. The pilot replied, 'stand by.' No further communication was received from the pilot. The airplane was observed by ATC personnel in a left turn back toward the airport at an estimated altitude of 200 feet above the ground. The angle of bank during the turn increased, and the nose of the airplane suddenly dropped toward the ground. The airplane struck the ground in a nose and left wing low attitude about 1 mile west of the airport. The terrain around the airport was relatively flat, snow covered tundra. The airplane was destroyed. A postaccident examination of the engine did not reveal any mechanical malfunction. Power signatures in the engine indicated it was developing power. A postaccident examination of the propeller assembly revealed one of three composite blades had rotated in its blade clamp 17/32 inch; however, the propeller manufacturer indicated blade contact with the ground would try to drive the propeller from a high blade angle toward a low blade angle. Movement toward a low blade angle would compress the propeller feathering springs, while movement toward a high blade angle would result in a hydraulic lock condition as oil in the system is compressed. The propeller manufacturer indicated they had no reports of composite blade slippage in the blade clamps.

Brief of Accident (Continued)

ANC97FA008

File No. 1883 11/26/1996 BETHEL, AK Aircraft Reg No. N4704B Time (Local): 11:01 AST

Occurrence #1: UNDETERMINED

Phase of Operation: TAKEOFF - INITIAL CLIMB

Findings

1. (F) MISCELLANEOUS, AIRFRAME - UNDETERMINED

Occurrence #2: LOSS OF CONTROL - IN FLIGHT

Phase of Operation: MANEUVERING - TURN TO REVERSE DIRECTION

Findings

2. (C) AIRCRAFT CONTROL - NOT MAINTAINED - PILOT IN COMMAND

Occurrence #3: IN FLIGHT COLLISION WITH TERRAIN/WATER

Phase of Operation: DESCENT - UNCONTROLLED

Findings

3. TERRAIN CONDITION - SNOW COVERED

Findings Legend: (C) = Cause, (F) = Factor

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident as follows. failure of the pilot to maintain control of the airplane, while maneuvering to reverse direction after takeoff, after encountering an undetermined anomaly. The undetermined anomaly was a related factor.